

POSTOFFICES IN DOUBT

Oklahoma Referees Encounter Three Contests.

THEIR MAN FOR EDMOND

Is Accused of Being a Free Silver Pop.

IOWA GANG IN CONGRESS

Lands Perversely on Perry, the Home of "Home Rule"—Joe Bristow Has a Man for Pawhuska.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 28.—(Special).—A telegram from Washington says there is a wrangle before the postoffice department over the appointment of a postmaster at Edmond. The referees have endorsed a Mr. Lenard. Serious objections are raised against his appointment on the ground that he was not a Republican, but a silver Pop. The referees are insisting that the charge is untrue, as are many 1898 Democrats, and the indications are that Lenard will be appointed in due time.

Another objection to the recommendation of the referees has been recorded at the postoffice department in opposition to the appointment of Mr. Carl Crawford, as postmaster at Perry. The Iowa delegation, under Senators Allison and Gear, are making a vigorous fight for the appointment of C. B. Hunt for the position. Mr. Hunt was formerly a state senator of Iowa. He held that position for two terms and was an active and influential politician of that state. The Iowa members therefore are making his appointment a personal matter. Thus the referees are arrayed on one side and the Iowa delegation on the other.

Another contest is going on over the Pawhuska postoffice. The referees have recommended a Mr. McGuire, General Postmaster, fourth assistant postmaster general, has a personal candidate in Mr. Finley. He has asked the referees to endorse his man for the postmastership, but they seem determined that McGuire shall be appointed, and thus the case hangs fire in the postoffice department.

RENTAL OF GRASS LANDS

Major Baldwin Lets Lessees Know What to Expect.

El Reno, Jan. 28.—(Special).—Major Frank D. Baldwin, acting Indian agent at Anadarko, was in the city this morning. The Major is on his way to Washington on business connected with the leasing of grass lands. The Major says that no pasture on the Kiowa and Comanche reservation that is already under fence will be leased for less than 10 cents per acre, per annum; and no unfenced pasture on said reservations will be leased for less than 5 cents per acre for the first year and 10 cents per acre for each of the second and third years. The pastures on the Kiowa and Comanche reservations will be leased for one year. A number of prominent cattlemen in Oklahoma and Indian Territory have signified their intention to send in proposals for leasing lands on both reservations.

Judge W. R. Brown, a well known lecturer and one of the brightest men in the territory, will open a school of Masonic instruction in this city this morning. The school will continue until the 31st. The grand lodge convenes in this city on the 28th. Major J. C. O'Rourke, of the governor's staff, is laid up for repairs. While doing the chores around the stable this morning one of his fine Cleveland bay horses stepped on his right foot, making a very painful wound. This accident comes in a bad time, of no one knows when the Major's services will be required to resist the invasion of the hated Snake.

NEW RAILROAD STARTED

Oklahoma Cityans Project the New Orleans and Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City, Jan. 28.—(Special).—Yesterday a company of capitalists and railroad promoters met in Judge S. A. Stewart's office and organized a new railroad company to be known as the New Orleans and Oklahoma City Railroad company.

The following directors were chosen: C. G. Jones, H. Overholser, ex-Governor Renfrow, S. A. Stewart and C. Lewis. The projected road is to run from Medford, O. T., in a southeasterly direction through this city to the South Canadian and thence in a southerly direction to Sherman, Texas. It will divide the country between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fe railroads in going from the South Canadian to Sherman and it will pass through some of the best country of both territories and Texas.

Most of the men in the company are stockholders in the St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad company and with the addition of ex-Governor Renfrow the company is a very strong one and its success is only a question of time.

This will give this city its fourth railroad, with the fifth, the Caffeyville road, in sight.

OKLAHOMA CITY'S LATEST

Big Branch House For the Distribution of Farm Machinery.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Jan. 28.—(Special).—The J. L. Case Threshing Machine company, who have been represented in this city by Gilpin & Prick, have concluded to establish a branch house at this place. Mr. C. M. Mead, who has been their salesman here, will have charge of the branch establishment. Their storehouse will be located on one

KANSAS AND THE EAST

What a Gentle Reconciler Has to Say of Both.

KANSANS ARE HONEST

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ABOUT THE SEMINOLE-BURNERS

Attorney General Sends Information to the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The attorney-general today sent to the senate the correspondence which has accumulated in his office bearing upon the killing of Mrs. Laird in Oklahoma by Seminole Indians and the subsequent burning by whites of two Seminoles supposed to have committed the crime. The documents consist largely of letters giving particulars of the two crimes and the efforts of the department to apprehend the perpetrators. On the 23rd inst., United States Attorney Brooks of Oklahoma wired:

"When we proceed to arrest parties we must take them to Oklahoma City. We cannot try them in the community of the crime. All against us there," and on the 25th: "Please authorize the marshal to use all the men and money necessary to make arrests for burning Indian boys. There are about 300 conspirators."

GREER COUNTY'S PROSPERITY

Is Vouched For by School Land Commissioner Filson.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 28.—(Special).—School Land Commissioner Filson returned yesterday morning from a two weeks' trip to Greer county. He visited that county to look into school land matters. By act of congress each homestead entryman was entitled to make an additional entry of 160 acres of land in addition to the land occupied by the settler. In exercising preference right, a large number of school lands were filed on by the settlers. It was to select lands in the place of these entries that Commissioner Filson visited Greer county.

Commissioner Filson says that Greer county is having a genuine boom. On his return he passed over 100 wagon trains enroute to Greer county to settle. He says the people there are prosperous and happy. Since it was attached to Oklahoma more than 3,000 homestead entries have been made at the Mangum land office.

The following lands were selected for school purposes by Commissioner Filson. In section 13, 11,132 acres; in section 33, 9,847.50 acres; and for common school purposes, 17,323.50 acres.

OKLAHOMA SCHOOL FUNDS

Appropriations Among the Various Higher Institutions.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 28.—(Special).—The school fund commission, consisting of the auditor, secretary and treasurer of the territory, met in adjourned session and apportioned school funds in the hands of the territorial treasurer, amounting to \$17,500.48, subject to the order of the various boards of regents, as follows:

University at Norman, \$5,000; Normal school at Edmond, \$4,000; Colorado Agricultural university and normal at Langston, \$4,000; Normal school at Alva, \$4,000; Agricultural and Mining college at Stillwater, \$263.48.

This money is the income from lands leased, section 13 only. It will be noticed that the Agricultural and Mining college did not receive an equal division. This is occasioned by that institution being amply provided for by having a surplus on hand approximating \$40,000.

CRACKER NECKER IN TOWN

John F. Kennedy, a Suspected Train Robber, Is Being Held by Police.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 28.—John F. Kennedy, a locomotive engineer, who comes from that notorious Cracker Neck district not far from Blue Cut, and whom the police have endeavored to connect with some of the many recent train robberies in the outskirts of Kansas City, was brought into the hospital at police headquarters at a late hour tonight, under circumstances that caused a commotion in police circles.

A man was picked up on West Seventeenth street tonight in an unconscious condition, by persons who had seen him throw from a horse which he was riding, the horse having slipped upon the pavement.

The injured man, upon being taken to police headquarters, proved to be John Kennedy, disguised by a false chin and beard, and equipped for an expedition that could result in a momentary peace for his fellow-men. One of Kennedy's pockets was a black domino mask. Distributed about his clothing were the several pieces of a disintegrated shotgun. In addition to these were a .45 calibre revolver, a da liberal supply of cartridges and shotgun shells. He also carried a lantern.

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Washington, Jan. 28.—The most influential of all the eastern weeklies, Harper's weekly, begins this week the publication of a series of articles entitled, "Bright Skies in the West." Tomorrow's issue, under the caption, "Kansas Debts and Debt Payers," will contain the following:

In the spirit of humorous hyperbole which made him known from one end of the land to the other during the campaign of 1896, William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, closed a speech which he made at the Commercial Club's annual dinner, in Kansas City, on Dec. 17, 1897, with these words:

"And God said, 'Let there be light,' and there was—Kansas."

The boldness of this figure of speech may be startling when set out by itself, but one should remember that then public men of Kansas are still in what may be called the oratorical stage—the stage of astonishing metaphors. Within two years John J. Ingalls wrote, apparently in sober earnest:

Other states could be spared without irreparable bereavement, but Kansas is indispensable to the joy, the inspiration, and the improvement of the world. Its arithmetic is more dazzling and bewildering than poetry, and the historian is compelled to be economical of truth and parsimonious in his recital of facts in order not to impose too great a strain upon the capacity of human credulity.

The eastern investor whose money was lost in the riot of speculation that swept over Kansas in the early nineties, or sunk in the successive waves of hard times that followed the speculation, may be inclined to invert Mr. White's figure, and say that at last the light which a kind Providence intended should shine in the remotest parts of the universe has reached Kansas. This same investor, remembering only the loss of his money, would be likely to agree with Mr. Ingalls in declaring the arithmetic of Kansas more dazzling and bewildering than poetry. The truth is there is light in Kansas, and it has been shining like a beacon in the Middle West ever since the enormous crops of 1897 were harvested, and it is also true that Kansas arithmetic has become more bewildering than poetry since that time, for the prosperity that those crops brought to the farmers reads like fairy tales, and in many cases is dazzling. One can form a correct opinion of Kansas and its people better by going to the state, and by speaking with its men, its officials, and its professional men, than in any other way. It was for this purpose that in December last I visited the state, and, in this and other articles to follow, the exact truth about Kansas and other western states is to be told as it was learned after diligent investigation.

One needs to be in Kansas only a few days to learn that the east has misunderstood the people of the Sunflower state as much as the people of that state have misunderstood the east. The real people of Kansas are no more repudiators and cranks than the real people of the east are shylocks and fanatics. There is no patent process of arithmetic whereby the eastern investor must pay losses and the western investor must not. And despite all that has been said to the contrary, it is easy to show that Kansas people, notwithstanding the fact that millions of eastern dollars have been lost and swallowed up forever through reckless money-lending as much as through reckless money-borrowing, are not only debt-payers, but among the best debt-payers in the country.

Before producing figures to prove this assertion, a little recapitulation of recent events is necessary. It was late in the eighties that the boom fever struck Kansas. The get-rich-quick bacteria superheated its blood, and the state was soon in a delirium. To account for this condition Editor White has said recently that Kansas is so highly educated that she is more responsive to psychological currents and conditions than her sister states and therefore has done more queer things than they, using the boom times it became known that many investors in the east had been quietly making enormous profits in the state by lending money at high rates of interest. Forthwith there was a rush of capital from the east to share in this prosperity. A regiment of loan companies were formed. At one time there was no less than 40 of these companies. Adventurers in the east and in Kansas formed many of them; it was so easy for a time to make money by the mere signing of notes and putting them up as collateral in your own loan company. The people of the east showered money over the state. It couldn't be kept out. Bonds of electric light companies, of waterworks and sewer enterprises, of street car companies, stock in banks, investment companies, and what not, in places that did not exist at all, were subscribed for.

It soon became necessary to use part of the principal to pay the alleged high interest. The era of swindling began. Nearly all the loan companies had guaranteed—that was an easy matter—both interest and principal. Companies with a capital of \$50,000—perhaps \$100,000 of which was paid up—had guarantees for millions of dollars. Thousands upon thousands of dollars which the Kansas farmers paid on their loans were stolen deliberately and hundreds of lawsuits over such cases are yet pending. One company, according to the report of the state bank commissioner

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Washington, Jan. 28.—After a debate, animated at all times, and occasionally acrimonious, which occupied the greater part of the week, the senate this evening by a decisive vote of 41 to 22 passed the Teller concurrent resolution. The resolution is a practical re-affirmation of that of Stanley Matthews, in 1878, and is as follows:

"That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of congress heretofore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

All efforts to amend the resolution were voted down by majorities ranging from 5 to 23. Mr. Lodge's gold standard substitute being defeated by the latter majority. The vote on the Lodge amendment was 24 yeas, 33 nays.

The events of the day leading up to the final vote were full of interest and importance. It was a field day for the orators of the senate, no less than twenty-five senators embracing the opportunity to speak upon the subject under discussion. That the debate was interesting was attested by the attendance in the galleries, which were crowded throughout the day. He said that it was impossible to evidence by the statements of several of the speakers that the discussion was but the preliminary alignment of the great political parties for the contest of 1900.

From 9 o'clock this morning until 7 this evening, the contest was continued. When the voting began, it was evident that party lines were being broken on both sides of the chamber, but it was on the substitute offered by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts that the most decided break occurred. On the Republican side Mr. Allison of Iowa, and Mr. Burrows of Michigan did not answer to their names on that roll call, and many of the Republicans voted directly against it. Upon the final passage of the resolution, some Republicans who supported McKinley and the St. Louis platform in 1896, like Carter of Wyoming, Chamberlain of New Hampshire, Shoup of Idaho, Warren of Wyoming, and Wolcott of Colorado, voted for the resolution, because, as Mr. Wolcott announced, they did not believe the resolution committed those who supported it to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Washington, Jan. 28.—In accordance with agreement the senate convened at 10 o'clock today. The chaplain being absent, the vice-president opened the session without the usual invocation.

By unanimous consent the routine business was waived and Mr. Stewart (Nev.), opened the last day's discussion of the Teller resolution. In supporting the resolution, whether it be silver or gold or paper, a creature of law, the creation of money being inherent in all independent nations. He said that this statement had been upheld by the highest tribunals, and cited historical instances of such creation of money.

MCKINLEY DIDN'T KNOW.

After a legal discussion of the money question Mr. Stewart, referring to the speech of President McKinley in New York last night, said he had not studied this question more deeply, and that he was utterly misquoted.

He quoted the following sentence from the president's speech:

"Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing ever will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment."

BY FIFTEEN MAJORITY

Teller's Silver Resolution Goes Through the Senate.

PARTY LINES ARE BROKEN

Vote on Final Passage Stands 47 to 32.

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Mr. Stewart thought this was a remarkable statement, which meant simply that nothing but gold was good enough for the bondholder. Mr. McKinley, said Mr. Stewart, refers to the theory of the government to pay its obligations in either gold or silver as a mere technicality, and he did not know, in the face of his own vote in favor of the resolution, we are considering. Now the president calls this option of the government—worth thousands of millions—a mere technicality.

"What language for a president to use!" exclaimed Mr. Stewart. "We cannot use this money in the treasury unless it is recognized by other nations of the world as the best money. The deposits and gold syndicates of Europe are to this cure the kind of its obligations of what the law of the United States may be."

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Saturday, January 29, 1898

Weather For Wichita Today: Fair; warmer; variable winds

Sun—Rises, 7:12; Sets 5:16

Moon—Sets 12:34

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Oklahoma Postoffices Fought For

Kansans as Payors of Debts

Senate Passes Teller's Resolution

Star Boodle Witnesses Testify

3. Enormous Volume of Business

January Wheat \$1.10 in Chicago

President's Speech Affects Stocks

5. Jackson Caught in Indiana

"Holy City" by the High School

Little on the Extra Session

6. Warships as Peacemakers

Murderer Draper Sentenced

8. Points of Modern Hygiene

Of Horses and Horsemen

Latest of Fashion Hints

He criticized the president for attending

banquets of millionaires in New York,

then perusing his mail bound in gold,

and then declaring in favor of paying

government obligations in gold, in violation

of the nation's rights, to dictate what

money they should be paid in.

Mr. Cannon said that if there was no

other reason for his support of the resolu-

tion he would vote for it to serve notice

upon every creditor of the United States

that he should live up to the contract he

had entered into with the government.

RECALCITRANT SENATORS.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) began his speech in

support of the resolution by criticizing

the position taken by Mr. Allison (Iowa).

He thought the resolution squarely alien-

ated those who held the various financial be-

liefs. He said the advocates of the resolu-

tion proposed to pay the full pound of

flour due, but absolutely not a bit more.

He read a communication in a financial

newspaper to the effect that there would

not be much serious opposition to the resolu-

tion proposed by the monetary convention

mission from the "free silver" party.

Mr. Jones gave notice that the

"recalcitrant silver senators," would

have to be reckoned with pretty seriously

before any such legislation as that pro-

posed got through the senate.

Mr. Jones said he made the broad state-

ment, no Democrat, Silver Republican

or Populist had ever declared in favor

of paying government obligations in a

depreciated currency.

"Why," interrupted Mr. Aldrich ("the

senator's own colleague (Mr. Aldrich

if free coinage was a necessary rise

in the price of silver, he would be in

favor of paying our obligations in that

metal."

"But he did not say that free coinage

would not produce such rise," said Mr.

Jones.

"Oh, that is a mere refinement of lan-

guage," replied Mr. Aldrich.

"My colleague," said Mr. Jones, "is able

to take care of himself and to define his

meaning."

"I shall take up that matter when I

speak," said Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Jones, continuing, said that the

newspapers unfriendly to the cause were

saying that bimetalism was dead.

"I believe," said the Arkansas senator,

"that the people's conviction upon this

BOYCE AND HIS BOODLE

Two Star Witnesses Against Hanna Appear.

HANNA NOT IMPLICATED

Nor Any of His Personal Aids at Columbus.

OTIS FLOURISHES A ROLL

He and Campbell Say Boyce Claimed to be Thick With McKinley.

Their Stories in Detail.

Columbus, O., Jan. 28.—The two star wit-

nesses in the alleged senatorial bribery

investigation were examined by the senate

investigating committee today. They are

Representative J. C. Otis of Hamilton

county, who claims to have been offered

a bribe to vote for Senator Hanna, and

Thomas C. Campbell, attorney, who acted

as the legal representative of Otis. There

was nothing in the testimony of either

witness to even indicate that Senator

Hanna, Major Dick or Major Rathbone